The stator housing (1) has two groups of magnets, (7) and (10). The rotor blade (3) has three groups of magnets (6), (8) and (9) mechanically attached to its outer rim (2). The group (6) magnets are arranged to produce the magnetic field necessary to produce electricity when passed by the coils (5) of the stator housing (1). The group (7) and (8) magnets are arranged with like poles facing each other to produce the repelling or opposing force necessary to aid in alignment of the rotating rotor blade (3) on its horizontal axis. The group (9) and (10) magnets are arranged with like poles facing each other to produce the repelling or opposing force necessary to prevent the rotor blade (3) from being forced downstream.

The stator housing (1) has a water lubricated bearing material (12) mechanically attached to its inner surface to aid the group (7) and (8) magnets in maintaining alignment on its horizontal axis. The rotor blade (3) has a metallic or porcelain like surface (13) on its outer rim (2) which contacts the water lubricated non-magnetic bearing material (12) when the group (7) and (8) magnets of the blade (3) fail to maintain alignment on its horizontal axis.

The stator housing (1) has a water lubricated bearing material (14) mechanically attached to its inner surface to aid the group (9) and (10) magnets in preventing the rotor blade (3) from being forced downstream.

The area necessary between the rotor blade (3) and the stator housing (1) in order to produce electricity is maintained by the group (7) and (8) magnets, the water lubricated non-magnetic bearing material (12), and the surface (13).

The non-magnetic bearing material (12) occupies the area between the core with windings (5) and the rotor (blade) surface (13) thereby displacing saltwater.

CLAIMS

1. A hydroelectric turbine whose only moving part is its rotor blade.

2. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 1 which produces electricity without the use of a central shaft or generator.

3. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 1 which produces electricity without being mechanically attached to a generator.

4. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 1 whose blade is its rotor.

5. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 1 whose housing is its stator.

6. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 1 whose stator (housing) and rotor (blade) does the work of generating electricity.

7. A hydroelectric turbine whose blade is not mechanically connected to it.

8. A method of claim 2 using magnets and a water lubricated bearing material to prevent the rotor blade of a hydroelectric turbine from contacting its housing.

9. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 2 whose blade is held on location within its housing by the use of magnets.

10. A hydroelectric turbine which utilizes both magnets and a water lubricated bearing to maintain alignment of its rotor.

11. A method of claim 3 of using magnets to prevent the blade of a hydroelectric turbine from being forced downstream.

12. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 3 which has a water lubricated bearing surface attached to the interior of its stator which aids in the alignment of its rotor.

13. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 3 which has no central shaft and uses both magnets and water lubricated bearings to maintain alignment of its rotor.

14. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 3 which has a water lubricated bearing material mechanically attached to its housing to aid magnets in maintaining alignment of its horizontal axis.

15. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 3 which utilizes both magnets and a water lubricated bearing to prevent the rotor blade from being forced downstream.

16. A hydroelectric turbine which has no central shaft and whose blade is its rotor and whose housing is its stator.

17. A method of using magnets to align a rotor blade of a hydroelectric turbine on its horizontal axis.

18. A method of maintaining the clearance between the stator and rotor of a hydroelectric turbine by the use of magnets and a water lubricated non-magnetic bearing material.

19. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 6 which has magnets embedded in and mechanically attached to the periphery of the turbine blade which is rotated by a water flow.

20. A method of reducing friction between the stator and rotor of a hydroelectric turbine of claim 6 consisting of using a water lubricated bearing material on the stator arranged to contact a metallic or porcelain surface on the rotor when out of horizontal alignment occurs with the rotor.

21. A hydroelectric turbine of claim 6 which does not use a central shaft to maintain alignment of its rotor within the stator.

22. A method of claim 6 requiring the magnetic field necessary to produce electricity to take place within a non-magnetic bearing material in order to displace saltwater.

23. A hydroelectric turbine which uses three distinctly separate groups of magnets:
one group of magnets arranged to produce the magnetic field necessary to produce electricity;
one group of magnets arranged similar poles facing each other to maintain alignment of the rotor;
and, one group of magnets arranged similar poles facing each other to prevent the rotor from being forced downstream by the force of the water against the rotor.

24. A method of producing electricity from the stator housing of a hydroelectric turbine.

25. A method of displacing saltwater thru the use of a non-magnetic bearing material.